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No. 13] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1974 CHAITRA 9, 1896)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation).

भाग III—खण्ड 2
PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और सूचनाएं ।

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 30th March 1974

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

11th March 1974

505/Cal/74. J. Seth. A device for clamping wire rope or cable.

506/Cal/74. Mite Corporation. Self-tapping and self-retaining, screw thread insert.

507/Cal/74. Electric Power Storage Limited. Intercell connector sealing. (March 9, 1973).

508/Cal/74. Uss Engineers and Consultants, Inc. Method and apparatus for forming an internal taper in the walls of a sleeve-like body.

509/Cal/74. Uss Engineers and Consultants, Inc. Liquid immersion pump.

510/Cal/74. Siemens-Albis Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements in or relating to microwave oscillators. (July 12, 1973).

511/Cal/74. Rockwell International Corporation. Frequency responsive multi-phase pulse generator. [Divisional date March 21, 1972].

512/Cal/74. Sea Tank Co. Method and device for a foundation by depression in an aquatic site for a structure.

513/Cal/74. American Universal Electric (India) Limited. An improved process of forming field/stator stacks for motors.

514/Cal/74. (1) F. K. Nabiullin, (2) Z. M. Buzova, (3) E. M. Gertsik, (4) I. I. Koval, (5) V. M. Maslov and (6) L. N. Khanits. Alkaline galvanic cell.

515/Cal/74. K. S. Parikh. Gas plant and more particularly gobar (cow-dung) gas plant.

516/Cal/74. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited Manufacture of coke breeze briquettes.

517/Cal/74. Indian Jute Industries Research Association and Star Textile Engineering Works Limited. A gear unit. [Divisional date March 29, 1972].

518/Cal/74. Amsted Industries Incorporated. Automatic mold cleaning.

519/Cal/74. Population Research Incorporated. Dispensing instrument and method.

520/Cal/74. R. M. Sharma. Increasing the efficiency of heat engines used in auto-vehicles and other equipments or in other words for increasing the output of heat engines.

521/Cal/74. Nitin Banerjee. Antenna energiser.

12th March 1974

522/Cal/74. Sallendra Nath Das. An improved starting relay for fractional horse power induction motors.

523/Cal/74. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V. A process for the preparation of a hydrogen-rich gas.

524/Cal/74. Davies & Metcalfe Limited. Improvements in or relating to air brake distributors for use in railway locomotives and rolling stock.

525/Cal/74. Rohm and Haas Company. Macroreticular vinyl benzyl chloride polymers.

526/Cal/74. National-Southwire Aluminum Company. Method and apparatus for continuously homogenizing and quenching aluminum billets.

527/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. New enzymic catalysts, their preparation and their use in the preparation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid.

528/Cal/74. British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited. Improvements in electric cables. (March 16, 1973).

529/Cal/74. Diamond Shamrock Corporation. A method of preparation of ketoxime carbamates. [Divisional date April 7, 1972].

530/Cal/74. Diamond Shamrock Corporation. A method of preparation of ketoxime carbamates. [Divisional date April 7, 1972].

531/Cal/74. American Optical Corporation. Illumination zoom system for microscopes.

532/Cal/74. Ciba-Geigy Ag. Process for the preparation of non-dusty, easily wetted and readily soluble granulates.

533/Cal/74. Centromint Company (Establishment). Container for holding and singly dispensing identical shaped bodies particularly tablets and method of producing that container.

13th March 1974

534./Cal/74. Amitava Ghosh Dastidar. An improved system of contiguous piling.

535/Cal/74. Emhar (U. K.) Limited. Control systems for cyclic processes. (March 13, 1973).

536/Cal/74. Girling Limited. Fitments for brakes. (March 17, 1973). [Addition to No. 131885].

537/Cal/74. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Vehicle starting systems. (March 22, 1973).

538/Cal/74. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Imidazo heterocyclic derivatives. (March 22, 1973).

539/Cal/74. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Direction indicator control circuit. (March 22, 1973).

540/Cal/74. Miles Laboratories, Inc. Composition and method for determination of cholesterol.

541/Cal/74. Uddeholms Aktiebolag. Apparatus for refining molten metals and molten metal refining process.

542/Cal/74. The Cross Company. Control system for compensating for machine tool wear.

14th March 1974

543/Cal/74. Platt International Limited. Improvements to variable speed transmission gear boxes.

544/Cal/74. Electric Power Storage Limited. Electric storage battery grids. (March 15, 1973).

545/Cal/74. Electric Power Storage Limited. Electric storage battery grids. (March 15, 1973).

546/Cal/74. Siemens-Albis Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements in or relating to cylindrical cavity resonators. (July 16, 1973).

547/Cal/74. Porvair Limited. Water vapour permeable materials. (December 11, 1970). [Divisional date December 10, 1971].

548/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Resins for separating heavy metals.

549/Cal/74. Orissa Industries Ltd. Improvements in or relating to refractories.

550/Cal/74. Marni S. A. An improved method for avoiding the formation of undesired by-products during the sulphonation or sulphation of organic compounds.

551/Cal/74. Aerojet-General Corporation. Floating roof for liquid storage tanks.

552/Cal/74. Societe Chimique Des Charbonnages. Method of manufacture of foamed thermo-plastic extruded shapes.

553/Cal/74. Raychem Corporation. Improved hydraulic cement and method therefor.

15th March 1974

554./Cal/74. Velsicol Chemical Corporation. Heterocyclic anilids.

555/Cal/74. Pepro, Societe pour le Developpement et la Vente de Specialites Chimiques. Substituted formamidine derivatives as new industrial products.

556/Cal/74. Girling Limited. Improvements in disc brakes for vehicles (March 17, 1973).

557/Cal/74. Societe D'Etudes De Produits Chimiques. Process of preparation of piperazine derivatives. (March 28, 1973).

558/Cal/74. Roto Diesel. Improvements to fuel injection pumps for i.c. engines. [Addition to No. 2198/72].

559/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Non-discolouring antiagers.

560/Cal/74. British Industrial Plastics Limited. Improvements in or relating to vehicle retardation.

561/Cal/74. Crinos Industria Farmaco-biologica S.p.A. Mixed salts of polysulfuric esters of naturally occurring glycopeptides with metals and organic bases, and process for producing same.

562/Cal/74. Mobil Oil Corporation. Method and apparatus for controlling the data rate of a downhole acoustic transmitter in a logging while drilling system.

563/Cal/74. Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Color photographic light-sensitive materials.

564/Cal/74. M. R. Tembe. Manufacture of martensitic white cast iron of new composition.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

27th February 1974

76/Bom/74. M/s. Khajuraho Arts. Moulding (Die).

77/Bom/74. Bharati Engineering Company. Marine pumps for cooling marine engines and for general service pump duties on harbour crafts.

28th February 1974

78/Bom/74. N. P. Mahadeo. Process for preparing p-amine phenol.

1st March 1974

79/Bom/74. Dr. Biraja Bilash Paul. Continuous centrifugal machine for sugar and chemical.

80/Bom/74. A. M. Patil. Ground levelling instrument.

81/Bom/74. B. B. Jagannath. Three chamber rotory heat engine.

82/Bom/74. N. N. Mistry. Improvements in or relating to wind powered prime movers and the like.

83/Bom/74. S. J. Lawyer. Improved magnifier and method of manufacturing such magnifiers.

2nd March 1974

2nd March 1974

84/Bom/74. P. R. Parshottam. Process of manufacturing readymade Tea/Coffee powder.

85/Bom/74. Y. V. Satoskar. An apparatus for inducing normal sleep and/or for bringing about a state of complete relaxation.

4th March 1974

85/Bom/74. Y. V. Satoskar. An apparatus for inducing pesticide application equipment.

87/Bom/74. S. Parahate. Vehicle wabbling controller.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (MADRAS BRANCH)

12th March 1974

44/Mas/74. Discon Sales Pvt. Ltd. Improvements in or relating to hook and clip.

ALTERATION OF DATE

135649 (1497/72). Ante-dated to August 25, 1971.
135650 (1592/72). Ante-dated to August 25, 1971.
135651 (1591/72). Ante-dated to August 25, 1971.
135652 (1590/72). Ante-dated to August 25, 1971.
135653 (929/Cal/73). Ante-dated to September 16, 1971.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be avialable for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F1. 83744

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-HALOACYL-BENZYLAMINE DERIVATIVES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, OLF MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI INDIA.

Application No. 83744 filed August 16, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for the preparation of N-haloacyl-benzylamine derivatives represented by formula (I) of the accompanying drawings wherein

R_1 and R_2—denote H, chloro, or any halogen alkyl, alkoxy or alkylenedioxy radicals containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

R_3 and R_4—denote H, or alkyl groups from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; Z stands for an aliphatic alkylene straight or branched chain containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

comprising interaction of the benzylamine represented by formula (II) of the accompanying drawings wherein R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 have the same meaning as described in claim I, with haloacyl halide represented by formula (III) of the drawings wherein Z has the same meaning as described in claim I, in presence of aqueous alkalimetal hydroxides such as sodiumhydroxide at low temperatures, ranging from—5 to +10°C.

CLASS 32F2a. 85119

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF N-(2, 3-DIMETHYLPHENYL) ANTHRANILIC ACID

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER, IN THE CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 85119 filed November 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

Process for the production of N-(2, 3-dimethylphenyl) anthranilic acid and salts thereof characterized in that an o-halogenated benzanilide compound of the formula shown in the accompanying drawings is heated to a temperature of about 200 to 300°C with a basic alkali or alkaline earth metal substance and a catalytic amount of water and, if desired, the salt of N-(2, 3-dimethylphenyl) anthranilic acid so produced is converted by a acidification to N-(2, 3-dimethylphenyl)anthranilic acid; where X represents bromine or iodine.

CLASS 32F2a. 85130

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF N-(2, 3-DIMETHYLPHENYL)ANTHRANILIC ACID.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 85130 filed November 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for the production of N-(2, 3-dimethylphenyl) anthranilic acid and salts thereof characterized in that a compound of the formula I of the accompanying drawing is subjected to thermal decomposition; where R is hydrogen or lower tertiary alkyl containing 4 or 5 carbon atoms and R_1 is hydrogen, -CHO or -COCOOH, R and R_1 being selected so that both are not hydrogen, and if desired subsequently converting by treatment with a base or an acid to a salt or free acid form.

CLASS 32F3a+F3d. 89273

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL STEROID COMPOUNDS.

ROUSSEL-UCLAF, OF 35 BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES, PARIS 7 EME, FRANCE.

Application No. 89273 filed August 5, 1963.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

A process for the preparation of the hexahydrobenzyl carbonate esters of the general formula. S t-(-O-CO-O-CH_2 ○)n (where St represents the 3-and Formula —(1) or 17-substituted residue of a steroid compound of the androstane or estrane series and n is 1 or 2) in which a 3-and/or 17-hydroxy steroid compound of the androstane or estrane series is reacted with hexahydrobenzyl chloroformate in basic medium.

CLASS 32F2b. 89927

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DIETHYLAMINOETHYL BETA-(1-NAPHTHYL) BETA'-TETRAHYDROFURYLISOBUTYRATE.

LIPHA, LYONNAISE INDUSTRIELLE PHARMACEUTIQUE, OF 115, AVENUE LACASSAGNE, LYON 3EME, FRANCE.

Application No. 89927 filed September 18, 1963.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1.

Process for the manufacture of diethylaminoethyl beta-(1-naphthyl) beta'-tetrahydrofurylisobutyrate of the formula shown in Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings characterised in that beta-(1naphthyl) beta'-tetrahydrofurylisobutyric acid is condensed with a diethyl amino compound of formula shown in Figure 3 in which Y is a member of the group consisting of halogens and hydroxy radical.

CLASS 32F3a. 96773.

TREATHENT OF DIALKYL SULFOXIDES.

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION, OF 1, BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 96773 filed November 30, 1964.

Post-dated December 9, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims—No drawings.

Process of treating a dialkyl sulfoxide containing up to 6 carbon atoms to remove impurities, particularly those causing relatively high light absorbance at 270-300 mu, which comprises contacting the dialkyl sulfoxide with adsorptive carbon and/or saturating dialkyl sulfoxide with a gas which will not interfere with the contemplated use of the dialkyl sulfoxide and which will impart to it lower light absorbance between 270-300 mu, when saturated therewith, than is imparted to the same dialkyl sulfoxide by saturation with air, by intimately contacting the dialkyl sulfoxide with the gas, thereby displacing the impurities into the atmosphere.

CLASS 32F2c. 101855.

PROCESS FOR THE RECOVERY OF METHIONINE OR A SALT THEREOF FROM AN AQUEOUS AMMONIUM SULPHATE SOLUTION.

STAMICARBON N. V., OF VAN DER MAESENSTRAAT 2, HEERLEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 101855 filed October 6, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the recovery of methionine or a salt thereof from an aqueous solution containing methionine or a salt thereof and ammonium sulphate, in which the said solution is subjected to liquid-liquid extraction with ethanol to yield an ethanol rich layer and an ammonium sulphate rich layer and methionine or the salt is recovered from the said ethanol-rich layer.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b$. 104368.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 2-(ETHYLAMINO)-2-(2-THIENYL) CYCLOHEXANONE AND ACID ADDITION SALTS THEREOF.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER DETROIT, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No 104368 filed March 18, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for the production of 2-(ethylamino)-2-(2-thienyl) cyclohexanone and acid-addition salts thereof, characterized in that 1-hydroxycyolopentyl 2-thienyl N-ethylketimine or an acid-addition salt thereof is heated.

CLASS 83B5. 105607.

DETOXIFICATION PROCESS FOR GROUNDNUT CAKE OR PROTEIN OR ANY FOODSTUFF CONTAINING AFLATOXIN.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 105607 filed June 7, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A process of detoxification of foodstuffs containing aflatoxin, which comprises treating of the foodstuffs with hydrogen peroxide.

CLASS 32F1+F2a+F2b. 105980.

METHOD OF PREPARING DIBENZOSUBEREN DERIVATIVES.

RICHARDSON-MERRELL S.P.A., FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARMOCHIMICA CUTOLO-CALOSI S.P.A., OF VIA PIETRO CASTELLINO, 111, CASELLA POSTALE 332, NAPLES, ITALY.

Applicaiton No. 105980 filed June 30, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A method of preparing a dibenzosuberen derivative of the formula shown in figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein Y is represented by the formula shown in figure 2 or figure 3 in which R_1 and R_2 are alkyl group of 1-4 carbon atoms, R_3 and R_5 are hydrogen, alkyl, $-CH_2CH=CH_2$, $-CH_2C\equiv CH$, formula shown in figure 4, cyanoethyl, chlorophenyl, ethoxyethyl, ethyl, acetamide, phenyl, benzyl, methoxy-phenyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkly, R_4 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, having 1-4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, or trifluoromethyl, and X is $=C=O$ and n is a small whole number from 1 to 4, which comprises, reacting a mono-keto compound of the formula shown in figure 5, or a diketo compound of the formula shown in figure 6, with a secondary amine of the formula shown in figure 7 or figure 8.

CLASS 32F1+F3a+c+d. 117672.

PROCESSES FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL 4-OXA-5(10), 9(11)-DIENIC STEROIDS.

ROUSSEL-UCLAF OF 35 BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES, PARIS 7 EME, FRANCE.

Application No. 117672 filed September 13, 1968.
Convention date January 8, 1968 (995/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A process for the preparation of the 4-oxa-5(10), 9(11)-dienic steroids of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings (wherein R and R_1, which may be the same or different, are each an alkyl group; R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group not necessarily the same as R and/or R^1; R^4 and R^5, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; and Y is one of the groupings $=O$ and those of the formulae shown in Fig. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings, where R^6 is a hydrogen atom or a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon residue, optionally halogen—substituted, R^7 is a hydrogen atom or a carboxylic acid acyl radical having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms or an alkyl group, and R^8 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group or a carboxylic acid acyloxy radical having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms) in which a 3, 5-diketo-4, 5-secoΔ^9-steroid conforming to general formula II shown in the accompanying dradings (wherein R, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 R^7 and R^8 are as defined hereinbefore) is reacted with an alkyl *ortho*-formate of generald formula III shown in the accompanying drawings (where R^1 represents an alkyl group) in the presence of an acid agent as hereinbefore described, to yield the desired corresponding 4-oxa-5(10), 9(11) dienic steroid of above general formula I.

CLASS $32F_1$ & 55E. 117690.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW FLUORO DERIVATIVES OF THE ESTERS OF PHENOXY ISOBUTYRIC ACID.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIEL. LESS DE L'ILE-FRANCE, OF 46 BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, PARIS 7E, FRANCE.

Application No. 117690 filed September 16, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the preparation of fluoro derivatives of the ester of phenoxy isobutyric acid having the general formula

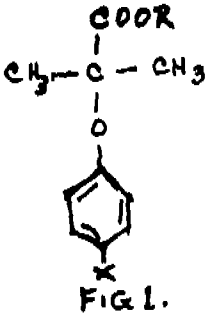

FIG 1.

in which, R may be a straight or branched chain alkyl radical with from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, may be a trifluoromethyl radical, a trifluoromethylthio radical, a trifluoromethylsulphinyl radical, or a trifluoromethylsulphonyl radical, which process comprises treating a phenol which is para substituted by a fluoro radical as defined above with chloroform and acetone in the presence of potash to produce the corresponding phenoxy isobutyric acid which is then converted into an ester by an alcohol of low molecular weight such as, for example, methanol, ethanol, propanol or isopropanol in the presnece of a catalyst.

CLASS 32F,C. 119029.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A SALT OF OPTICALLY ACTIVE LYSINE.

STAMICARBON N. V., OF VAN DER MAESENSTRAAT 2, HEERIEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 119029 filed December 16, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of a salts of optically active lysine, comprising preparing a supersaturated solution of a mixture of optical antipodes of the salt of lysine and phenoxyacetic acid in a suitable solvent in which the said salt is sufficiently soluble and subjecting the said supersaturated solution to selective crystallization in a manner such as herein described and subsequently recovering the crystal mass thus obtained.

CLASS 32E & 40F. 119332.

A METHOD OF TREATING MINUTE CAPSULES.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF DAYTON IN THE STATE OF OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND BALTIMORE IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 119332 filed January 7, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A method of treating minute capsules having walls of hydropholic polymeric material to render the walls hydrophobic and increase their impermeability to fluids by effecting a condensation polymerization reaction between at least two reactants such as here described within the interstices of the capsule wall material.

CLASS 32F1. 120437.

A METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF BASIC AMINO ACID SALT OF CHLORAMPHENICOL SUCCINATE.

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO. LTD., OF 5-1, 2-CHOME, NIHOMBASHI HONCHO, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 120437 filed March 20, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for the production of a basic amino acid salt of chloramphenicol succinate, which comprises mixing chloramphenicol succinate and a basic amino acid selected from the group consisting of arginine, lysine and ornithine in water and/or an alkanol.

CLASS 32F2b. 120867.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING MONOPROPIONYL ERYTHROMYCIN LAURYL SULFATE.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY LIMITED, CITY OF BARODA, STATE OF GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 120867 filed April 14, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing monopropionyl erythromycin lauryl sulfate comprising: treating an aqueous solution of erythromycin acetate (pH 7) as obtained from the broth by the conventional method and containing about 30,000 to 45,000 micrograms erythromycin per millilitre, with a water miscible organic solvent, bringing the pH of the solution to about 8.2 to 8.5 adding a salting out agent which is soluble in water in a quantity sufficient to saturate the solution, stirring and heating the mixture to about 45°C and adjusting the pH between 9.5 and 10.8 separating the organic solvent phase from the lower saturated aqueous phase, extracting the lower aqueous phase once more with a smaller quantity of the said organic solvent as above, mixing the two organic solvent phases, drying the combined organic solvent phase with a drying agent, filtering, concentrating the organic solvent phase to a smaller volume, adding an excess of both sodium lauryl sulfate and propionic anhydride in a one step reaction allowing to stand for a few hours, adding distilled water slowly till crystallisation starts in the clear solution, allowing to stand for some time for completion of crystallisation filtering the monopionyl erythromycin lauryl sulfate obtained, washing with cooled distilled water containing 30 to 40 per cent. of the water miscible organic solvent used above, followed by washing with water alone and drying under vacuum at about 65°C.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b+F_8d$. 121532.

A METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW DERIVATIVES OF BENZOXAZOLINE-2-ONE.

ROBAPHARM A. G., OF ST. ALBANRHEINWEG 174, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 121532 filed May 27, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A method of preparing benzoxazoline-2-one derivatives substituted in the 3- position and corresponding to the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein the radicals R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different radicals, mean hydrogen, halogen, nitro or alkyl radicals, R_3 means the radical of an optionally alkyl substituted, heterocyclic amine, such as the pyridine, morpholine, picoline, quinoline, piperidine or pyrrolidine radical and A means a saturated alkylene radical, which may also be branched, more particularly an alkylene radical comprising 1 to 3 carbon atoms, with the exception of those derivatives, wherein the radical A means the ethylene radical, while the radical R_3 means the pyridine radical and salts thereof, comprising reacting a sodium salt of a substituted or unsubstituted benzoxazoline-2-one of he formula II shown in the drawings with a halide of the formula Hal-A-R_3, wherein R_1, R_2, R_3 and A have the above assigned meanings, in the presence of a solvent or diluent, and if desired converting the compound so obtained into their salts by methods known per se.

CLASS 32C. 121695.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ANTIBIOTIC COMPLEX.

SOCIETA FARMACEUTICI ITALIA, OF 1/2 LARGO GUIDO DONEGANI, I 20121 MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 121695 filed June 7, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A microbiological process of preparing an antibiotic complex axenomycine in which an atibiotic-producing strain of the microorganism *Streptomyces lisandyi n. sp.* as herein defined, is cultivated under aerobic conditions in a liquid cultural medium containing an assimilable source of carbon, an assimilable source of nitrogen and mineral salts.

CLASS 32F2C. 123446.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING L-LYSINE BY FERMENTATION

KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO., LTD. OF OHTEMACHI BLDG., OHTEMACHI CHIYODA, KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 123446 filed October, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A process for producing L-lysine by fermentation which comprises aerobically culturing a microorganism of the genus *Nocardia* in a nutrient culture medium containing a suitable source of carbon and a source of nitrogen, said microorganism being capable of assimilating said source of carbon and nitrogen, accumulating L-lysine in said medium and recovering said L-lysne.

CLASS 32F1+F2a+F2b. 123694.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-SUBSTITUTED BENEZENE-N'-SUBSTITUTED UREAS.

KYORIN SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF NO. 5, 2-CHOME, SURUGADAI, KANDA, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Applcation No. 123694 filed October 23, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1.

Process for the preparation of N-substituted benezensulfonyl-N'-substituted urea or salts thereof characterized in that a 2-(substituted benezenesulfonylimino)-1, 3-oxathiolane represented by the following general formula

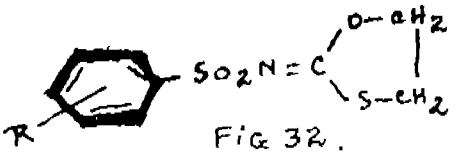

Fig 32.

in which R means a halogen atom, trifluoromethyl radical or an alkyl radical and an amine represented by the following general formula

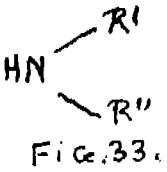

Fig. 33.

in which R' indicates a linear or branched chain alkyl radical, cycloalkyl radical, alkylamino radical, cycloalkylamino radical, heterocyclic amino radical, bicyclo radical or adamanthyl radical and R'' stands for hydrogen or a linear or branched chain alkylene radical which may unite with R' to form a ring structure are made to react on each other to yield the compound of the formula

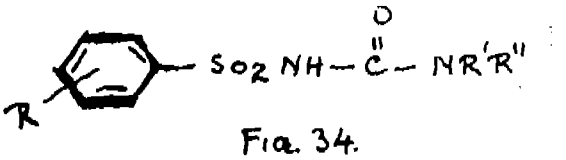

Fig. 34.

in which R, R' and R'' are of the aforesaid significances, respectively.

CLASS 1C, 32C & 55E. 125912.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING SULPHURIC ACID HALF-ESTERS OF TRAGACANTH.

MERCK—ANLAGEN—GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, OF 6100 DARMSTADT, FRANKFURTER STRASSE 250, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 125912 filed March 25, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A method of preparing sulphuric acid half-esters of tragacanth or their physiologically compatible salts, which comprises treating tragacanth with a sulphating agent and, if required, convering by known method as herein defined the resulting mixture of sulphuric acid half-esters into the physiologically compatible salts.

CLASS 32F1. 126525.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF II-CHLORO-8, 12b-DIHYDRO-2, 8-DIMETHYL-12b-PHENYL-4-H- (1, 3) OXAZINO (3, 2 d) (1, 4) BENZODIAZEPHINE-4, 7 (6H)-DIONE.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 126525 filed May 5, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for preparing II-chloro-8, 12b-dihydro-2, 8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-(1, 3) oxazino (3, 2-d) (1, 4) benzodiazepine-4, 7 (6H)-dione which comprises reacting a compound having the formula shown in Fig. I of the accompanying drawings with diketene wherein the temperature is from about 40—95°C, the reaction time is from about 1 to 24 hours and the molar ration of kietene to 1 is from about 5 : 1 to 50 : 1.

CLASS 32F2b & 55E2 X E. 129153.

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW PENICILLANIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

LOVENS KEMISKE FABRIK PRODUKTIONSAKTIESELSKAB, OF 2750 BALLERUP, DENMARK.

Application No. 129153 filed November 9, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the preparation of the new amidino-pencillanic acid derivatives of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, in which R_1 and R_2 represent an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, a mono-or bicyclic aryl radical, an aralkyl radical, cyclo-alkyl radical, a cyclolkyl-alkyl radical, a heterocyclic radical or a heterocyclically substituted alkyl radical; R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom represent a ring system; and R_3 represents a hydroxyl group, or a substituted hydroxyl group; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; comprising reaction a reactive derivatives of an amide or a thioamide of the general formula II shown in the drawings in which R_1 and R_2 have the meanings defined above and R_5 stands for O or S, with a 6-amino-pencillanic acid derivatives of the general for-

mula III shown in the drawings, in which $COOR_4$ is an ester group, or with a silyl ester of 6-aminopencillanic acid, whereafter, if desired, the reaction is followed by a cleavage of the ester to the free acid.

CLASS 32F$_2$b, & 55E$_2$ E$_4$. 129237.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ISOXAZOLE DERIVATIVES.

SHIONOGI & CO., OF 12, 3-CHOME, DOSHO-MACHI, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Application No. 129237 filed November 16, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the preparation of isoxazole derivatives of the formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a cycloalkyl group; R_3 and R_4 are the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an ar (lower) alkyl group, an aryl group, or, when taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom a pyrrolidino group, a piperidino group, a piperazino group, or a morpholino group, and Y is oxygen, sulphur or an imino group which process comprises reacting an isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid derivative of the formula IV shown in the drawings, wherein X is a halogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, an aryloxy group or an acyloxy group and R_1 is as defined above with a urea of the formula III shown in the drawings, wherein R_2, R_3 and R_4 and Y are as defined above.

CLASS 126C. 130557.

LOGIC TESTER

INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED, OF KOTA-5, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

Application No. 130557 filed March 16, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

14 Claims.

A logic tester for checking the logic states of all sorts of digital circuits, which is in the form of a probe, comprising an outer casing of opaque material having a probe tip at one end, a printed card containing the circuit of the tester and holding a low-voltage filament lamp connected to said circuit, said printed card being housed in said casing and said lamp being disposed in a transparent or cut-out portion of the casing for its visibility, and said circuit having connection with said probe tip and two supply leads, the latter emerging out through a hole formed at the centre of a cap fitted at the other end of the casing, the arrangement being such that on connecting one of said leads to the supply terminal and the other to the common terminal of the circuit under testing, and on touching the probe tip to the point whose logic state is to be determined, the lamp gets illuminated at logic state '1' and remains extinguished at logic state '0'.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. 130797.

METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES.

TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., OF 27, DOSHOMACHI 2-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Application No. 130797 filed March 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

A method for the production of a compound represented by the general formula 1 shown in the accompanying drawings, [wherein, R_1 stands for hydrogen alkyl or aralkyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted. X stands for hydrogen, or an acyl group represented by the formula-COR_1, (R_1 has the same meaning as above), R_2 stands for halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino or an acylamino group represented by the formula- $NHCOR_1$ (R_1 has the same meaning as above), n is an integer of 1 to 4 and Ph is phenyl group which is unsubstituted for substituted] which comprises reacting a compound represented by the general formula II shown in the drawings, (wherein n, R_2 and Ph have the same meaning as above) with an acylating agent, and if desired, by further reduction when R_2 is nitro, and/or by further acylation which R_2 is amino.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. 131396.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL HAPTA- AND OCTAPEPTIDES.

THE NORWICH PHARMACAL COMPANY, AT NORWICH, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 131396 filed May 18, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing a heptapeptide or octapeptide of the formula of the accompanying drawing wherein R is hydrogen, succinyl L-apartyl, sarcosyl, L-seryl, succinamyl, L-prolyl, glycyl, or D-or L-asparaginyl, R_1 is an L-alanine, L- or D-leucine, glycine, L-isoleucine or—alanine residue; and R_2 is L-valyl, L-isoleucyl, or L-alanyl, which comprised linking to an amino acid of the formula; R_1OH wherein R_1 has the same meaning as defined above, proline, histidine, and amino acid of the formula; R_2OH wherein R_2 has the same meaning as defined above, tyrosine, valine, and arginine is sequence in acocrdance with a conventional method of forming the peptide-linkage as herein defined so as to give the heptapeptide, and then if desired, combining to the amino group in the arginyl unit of said heptapeptide a carboxylic acid or an amino acid of the formula; R-OH wherein R has the same meaning as defined above, by means of a conventional method of forming the peptide linkage as herein defined.

CLASS 31A. 132040.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ELECTROLYTE FOR THE ALUMINIUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 132040 filed July 9, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings

A process for the preparation of working electrolyte for aluminium electrolytic capacitor by heating to 105°C a mixture comprising ethylene glycol for partial elimination of water, cooling and bringing the resistance of the electrolyte to 400 ohms at 25°C characterised in that a mixture of ethylene glycol and mono or diethanolamine butyrate are heated for a period ranging between 5 to 20 minutes further characterised in that methanol or ethanol is added to give the desired resistance of 400 ohms at 25°C and a salt of sodium or potassium or ammonium is added to give the shelf life to the capacitor whereby capacitors containing the electrolyte can be operated between —25°C to +85°C.

CLASS 25B. 132327.

LIGHT WEIGHT CLAY BRICKS, BLOCKS AND TILES FOR INSULATION AND MULTISTOREYED CONSTRUCTIONS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 132327 filed August 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.—No drawings.

A process for making lightweight clay bricks, blocks and tiles for insulation and multistoreyed construction by adding water to ground clay and thoroughly mixing to obtain mouldable consistency, moulding into bricks, block, tiles or like forms, drying and firing about 950°C characterized in that polystyrene foamed beads are thoroughly mixed with ground clay before moulding whereby, upon firing the product, the beads are gasified, leaving behind a cellular structure inside the fired product.

CLASS 32F1 + F2b. 132669.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NOVEL 1-SUBSTITUTED [4, 3-A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 132669 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound of formula III shown in the accompanying drawings where R is selected from the group of thio and alkylthio in which the alkyl group is from 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive, R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl, defined as above; and R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, defined as above, halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive which comprises : treating a hydrazine compound of formula I as shown in the Fig 1 of the drawings, wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are as defined above, in an inert organic solvent with thiophosgene and an organic base at —20 to 5°C, then heating the reaction mixture between room temperature and 100°C., to give the corresponding thiol compound, treating the resulting thiol at between 20—50°C. with aqueous sodium or potassium hydroxide and then an alkyl halide R'X, in which R' is alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, and X is chlorine, bromine, or iodine, to give the compound of the aforesaid formula III.

CLASS 32F1 + F2b. 132670.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NOVEL 1-SUBSTITUTED 6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3-A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 132670 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the production of a compound of formula II as shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein X is chlorine or bromine; wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive; and wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl as defined above, fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl, in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, which comprises : heating between 40—76°C a 6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4]-benzodiazepine (J) as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are defined as above, with a N-chloro- or N-bromosuccinide in an inert, organic solvent, to give the corresponding 1-chloro or 1-bromo-6-phenyl-4H-s-triozolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of aforesaid formula (II).

CLASS 32F1 & F2b. 132673.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AMINO TRIAZOLO BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 132673 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for the production of a compound of the formula II shown in Fig. I of the accompanying drawings, wherein R' and R" are hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, or together a group of formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings are pyrrolidino, piperidino, hexamethyleneimino, or morpholino; wherein R_1 is hydrogen or alkyl defined as above; wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl defined as above, halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoro-methyl and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, and dialkylamino in which the carbon chain moiety is of 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive, which comprises : reacting an ester of the formula I shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein R is alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive, and wherein R_1, R_2, R_3 R_4 and R_5 are defined as above, with an amine of the formula shown in Fig 4 of the drawings, wherein R' and R" are defined as above at 25—200° in an organic solvent to obtain the compound II above.

CLASS 70C0 & 103. 132761.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ELECTROPHOSPHATING PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATE COATING ON STEEL.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 132761 filed September 3, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process of electrophosphating for the production of phosphate coating on steel items such as herein described consists in introducing two end electrodes in an electrolytic cell containing sodium phosphate solution (according to I.P. No. 107624) and introducing the item to be phosphated between the two end electrodes and passing a current (A.C. or D.C.) in the bipolar arrangement in the range of 3 mA/sq. cm. to 50 mA/sq. cm. for a perio dof 15 to 45 minutes.

CLASS 40B & 32F3a. 132782.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN IMPROVED CATALYST FOR PRODUCING OXIRANE COMPOUNDS BY EPOXIDIZING OLEFINS WITH HYDROPEROXIDEES.

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V., OF 30, CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 132782 filed September 4, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A process for preparing improved catalyst of the metal siliceous oxide type, that is catalysts comprising a solid inorganic oxygen compound of silicon in chemical combination with at least 0.1% by weight of an oxide or hydroxide of titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, zirconium or boron characterized in that the improvement is obtained by contacting the said catalyst prior to use with an organic silylating agent at temperatures between 125°C and 450°C.

CLASS 167D+E. 132800.

TEA SORTING PLANT.

RAMJI DASS TIKMANY, OF 7/7, SAKARKANT GALI, VARANASI (U.P.) INDIA.

Application No. 132800 filed September 6, 1971.

Post-dated December 23, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A tea sorting plant comprising a ball removing machine discharging the tea leaves into a fibre removing machine which in turn discharges the tea after fibre removal onto a tea sorting machine and a winnower fan, said fibre removing machine consisting of a plurality of PVC rollers spacedly arranged along a conveyor belt so that there is a gap between said rollers and said belt, a means for rotating the said rollers at a speed of about 2000 to 2400 rpm, said ball removing machine being mounted on the frame of said PVC rollers so that said tea leaves after ball removal discharges in to the said belt.

CLASS 167D+E. 132801.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TEA SORTING MACHINE.

RAMJI DASS TIKMANY, 7/7, SAKARKAND GALI, VARANASI, U.P., INDIA.

Application No. 132801 filed September 6, 1971.

Post-dated December 23, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A tea sorting machine comprising a plurality of sieves of different mesh sizes arranged such that two adjacent sieves overlap and that a subsequent sieve forms a lower/lap in relation to a preceding sieve and that there is a gradient between the first and the last sieve, means for reciprocating the said sieve and a means for collecting separately the tea leaves passed by each of said sieve and characterised in that one end of the sieves is fixed while the other end is left free and held by a flexible means such as chains or rolls so that when the sieves are reciprocated they have vibration as well.

CLASS 167E. 132802.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BALL AND FINEST C. D. REMOVING MACHINES USED IN TEA INDUSTRY.

RAMJI DASS TIKMANY, OF 7/7, SAKARKAND GALI, VARANASI, (U.P.) INDIA.

Application No. 132802 filed September 6, 1971

Post-dated December 23, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A ball and finest C. D. removing machine for use in tea industry comprising a first sieve means for removing the balls present in the leaves and a second sieve means for removing the finest C.D. from the tea leaves, characterised by separate means each for reciprocating the said sieve means and for vibrating the said sieve means.

CLASS 40F, 98G, 164C & 201B. 133162.

LIQUID—LIQUID HEAT EXCHANGE AND SLUDGE TREATMENT.

HYDRO CHEMICAL & MINERAL CORP., OF 9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133162 filed October 7, 1971

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

In a direct contact counterflow plural fluid heat exchanger, the combination of means near one end of the heat exchanger for injecting one fluid as a discontinuous phase, into another fluid as a continuous phase, so that the one fluid flows towards the other end of the heat exchanger while the other fluid flows toward the one end, flow constricting means toward its other end and constructed to reduce the effective cross section of the heat exchanger through which said one fluid flows, said flow constricting means defining a liquid flow path occupying a minor portion of overall volume of the heat exchanger, means closer to said other end of said heat exchanger than said flow constricting means for collecting and coalescing said one liquid from its discontinuous phase and means for injecting said other liquid into said heat exchanger as a continuous phase

CLASS 44. 133251.

ELECTRO STRIKING CLOCK.

RUPENDRA AMRABHAI ZANJRUKIYA BHAKTI-NAGAR SOCIETY, ROAD-1, RAJKOT-360002, (GUJARAT) INDIA.

Application No. 133251 filed October 15, 1971

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

3 Claims.

An electro striking clock which runs on electric battery, comprising worm spindles, an oscillator arm which moves worm spindles by means of book, a striking arm coupled with magnetic arm, a sliding switch controls the electric supply to the coil by means of magnetic arm and the book connected to the striking arm which holds the wire-rod thereby regulates the relay contact, a digital wheel which controls the relay through wire-rod by means of striking arm, said arm strikes intermittently with help of capacitor which energises the coil and thereby magnetic arm is pulled by the coil, aforesaid oscillator arm hook drives the horizontal worm spindle which is connected with the vertical worm spindle, latter worm spindle having two actions, first is to drive the time indicator and the second is to push wire-rod by means of cam plate, thus releasing the electric current via relay to the striking system.

CLASS 69E. 133348.

ELECTRICAL SWITCHES.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133348 filed October 25, 1971.

Convention date October 31, 1970 (51892/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

An electrical switch comprising a casing, a plurality of fixed contacts mounted in the casing, a contact member pivotally mounted in the casing so as to be movable relative to the said fixed contacts to complete electrical circuits therebetween, an elongated operating member mounted adjacent the far end of the casing for pivotal movement relative thereto and including at its other or near end an operating portion, part of which projects from the casing and is adapted to be grinped by the operator of the switch, the remainder of said operating portion being located within the casing and the contact member being positioned adjacent the remainder of said operating portion, the contact member being operatively connected to the operating member so that pivotal movement of the operating member serves to pivot the contact member and thereby move the contact member relative to the said fixed contacts to complete said electrical circuits therebetwen, the construction of the switch being such that the pivot axis of the operating member is defined adjacent its far and remote from the said operating portion at its near end

CLASS 32F.b. 133410.

PREPARATION OF 1-ALKYL-2-AMINOMETHYLPYRROLIDINES.

ERATMANN S. A. OF 5, CHEMIN DU MONT-BLANCF, 1224 CHENFBOUGERIES, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 133410 filed October 29, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

10 Claims

Process for preparing an 1-alkyl-2-aminomethyl-pyrrolidine, comprising the steps of reacting an 1-alkyl-2-pyrrolidone in a solvent medium with phosgene at a temperature comprised between approximately —5°C and 10°C; bringing the resulting product to a temperature comprised between approximately 0°C and —20°C and adding an alkaline alcoholate thereto; bringing the mixture to room temperature and adding nitromethane thereto; and reducing in a manner as herein defined the resultant nitromethylene group to an aminomethyl group

CLASS 40-I & 105B. 133554.

A VISUAL INDICATOR OF CONTAMINANTS OF THE VAPOUR TYPE.

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY, AT 507 EAST MICHIGAN STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Application No. 133554 filed November 9, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A visual indicator of contaminants of the vapor type in compressed gas systems comprising means for providing access to said gas flowing in said system, a member having a relatively narrow gas passageway extending along a certain lineal path and providing a gas input opening at one end of said passageway and an output opening at the other end, said member being mounted onto said access providing means for receiving bleed gas flow from said system at its said passageway input, petroleum coloring input stage at said passageway input of said member for coloring contaminant as they flow therethrough, coalescent filtering stage including contaminant adsorption means disposed in said lineal passageway substantially along its entire length, and wherein means are provided for metering the flow of gas through said lineal passageway at a predetermined rate through said coloring means and adsorption means causing a sufficient pressure drop of said gas and sufficiently high velocity flow from said compressed air system through said passageway for rapid expansion of said gas due to pressure drop and sufficient turbulence to cause vaporized contaminants entrained therein to coalesce picking up dye in flowing through said coloring means and become trapped in said adsorption means providing a progressive coloring of said adsorption means along said adsorption means along said lineal passageway from said input and towards said output end.

CLASS 14A3. 133556.

DEVICE FOR LIQUID FILLING OF VESSELS.

AKTIEBOLAGET TUDOR OF BIRGER JARLSGATAN 55, 105 28 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 133556 filed November 9, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

5 Claims.

A device for simultaneous filling of liquid into a plurality of associated cells from a single dispensing point to a predetermined desired level by means of a liquid receptacle that is common to all cells disposed directly above the otherwise closed containers, with a level and filling tube from said liquid container and air exhaust valves for the cells characterized in that the said valves are positioned within the liquid receptacle extending up from its bottom and being opened and closed by displacement of said lid so that the vents are closed during the liquid filling operation and open when the lid closes the liquid receptacle.

CLASS 10C, 131A2 & 173A. 133562

BOREHOLE LOADING NOZZLE SUITABLE FOR LOADING BORCHOLES WITH SLURRY EXPLOSIVE.

IMPERICAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133562 filed November 10, 1971.

Convention date November 24, 1970 (55836/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A borehole loading nozzle suitable for loading boreholes with slurry explosive comprising a tubular body having an inlet aperture through which slurry explosive may be fed under pressure, and a discharge aperture through which the slurry may be discharged, the said tubular body having a pressure expansible wall portion which expands radially under the pressure of material passing through the body to increase the overall diameter of the body and having adjustable valve means associated with the said discharge aperture to vary the aperture area.

CLASS 98-I & 190A. 133593.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATMENT OF HOT WATER FROM GEOTHERMAL SOURCES.

MAGMA ENERGY, INC., OF 631 SOUTH WITMER STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 133593 filed November 12, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims.

A method for the treatment of hot water from geothermal sources which comprises providing access through a well to a source of geothermal hot water having a temperature substantially above the flash point for atmospheric pressure, conducting a stream of said geothermal hot water from said source into heat exchange relationship with a power fluid that is employed in a closed rankine heat engine cycle to drive electric generator means, transferring the heat energy contained in said geothermal hot water to said power fluid in said heat exchange relationship, and restraining said geothermal hot water in said stream from flashing into steam from said source through said heat exchange relationship so as to transfer the heat energy from said geothermal hot water to said power fluid in a maximum rankine cycle temperature range and to prevent mineral precipitation from said geothermal water

CLASS 189. 133669.

NIACIN-CONTAINING SKIN LIGHTENING COMPOSITIONS.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, AT HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-20, INDIA.

Application No. 133669 filed November 18, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

10 Claims.

A skin lightening composition comprising niacin, an ultraviolet absorber in the range 290—360 nm and a cosmetically and physiologically acceptable carrier.

CLASS 116G. 133690.

MATERIAL LIFTING DEVICE BY VACUUM METHOD.

NAGESA RAO BHASKAR MANAY, 77, RANGA RAO ROAD, SHANKARAPURAM, BANGLORE-4, MYSORE STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 133690 filed November 22, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims.

A material lifting device by vacuum method comprising a flat rubber disc having peripheral flange, substantially hemispherical metallic housing having extended peripheral flange, said peripheral rubber flange tightly fitted in grip-tight manner over the periphiral flange of said housing, a vertical hole provided at the top most position of the said housing through which is introduced slidingly a tension rod, the bottom end of the said tension rod being fitted tightly to said rubber disc while to the upper end of it being fitted a lever by means of a pin.

CLASS 101A+B. 133719.

ATTENUATION OF WATER WAVES AND CONTROL AND UTILIZATION OF WAVE-INDUCED WATER MOVEMENTS.

FMC CORPORATION, OF 1105 COLEMAN AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 133719 filed November 24, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

29 Claims.

Apparatus positioned in water in a selected surface or subsurface location across the path of incident waves for attenuating said waves and for controlling and redirecting wave-induced water movements, comprising

(a) a plurality of elongated, rigid, transversely curved vanes, each vane having a leading edge, a trailing edge vertically spaced from said leading edge, and a curved intermediate portion interconnecting said edges, and

(b) means for securing said vanes in spaced relation in a generally planar array such that the leading edges of some vanes substantially reside in a first plane, the trailing edges of said some vanes substantially reside in a second plane, and said first and second planes are substantially parallel,

(i) to define primary ducts between adjacent vanes, said primary ducts altering said wave-induced water movements from their natural path to create a fluid flow that emanates from said ducts as subsurface water currents,

(ii) with the curvature of adjacent vanes oriented in substantially the same direction, and

(iii) with the trailing edges of said vanes oriented in substantially the same direction so that said subsurface currents, from the ducts flow in substantially the same direction.

whereby said apparatus reduces the height, speed, length and period of incident waves, and creates water currents and other useful hydrodynamic effects.

CLASS 32F2a 133791.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF CYCLOHEXANONE-OXIME FROM CYCLOHEXANONE.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 133791 filed November 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the production of cyclohexanone-oxime which consists in reducing sodium nitrite in the presence of ammonium chloride and cyclohexanone with zinc dust in a stream of carbon dioxide whereby hydroxylamine is formed in *situ* and reacts at the same time with the cyclohexanone present to form cyclohexanone-oxide directly in one single step.

CLASS 51B & 153. 133955.

KNIFE SCABBARD OR HOLDER.

WILTSHIRE CUTLERY COMPANY PROPRIETARY LIMITED OF 36—38 ALBERT ROAD, SOUTH MELBOURNE, IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 133955 filed December 15, 1971.

Convention date December 24, 1970 (3596/70) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A knife scabbard, including, a hollow housing, a knife receiving passage defined within said housing and having an access opening at one end thereof, a carrier member pivotally mounted within said passage for movement towards and away from one said of said passage, the pivotal axis of said carrier member being located remote from said access opening, a sharpening device mounted on said carrier at a position adjacent said access opening so as to be engageable by a knife blade positioned within said passage and between said carrier and said one side, and biasing means urging said carrier towards said one side.

CLASS 27G+J. 133965.

STRUCTURAL ASSEMBLY JOINT.

ANDREW JOSEPH TOTI, OF 311 WEST RIVER ROAD, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 133965 filed December 16, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A connector member for producing a structural joint between two sheets or panels of deformable material formed of an extruded length of permanently deformable material and comprising at least one web, a locking flange connected to said web along one edge and a shoulder along the opposite edge of said web, said locking flange being of convex shape and having a tooth structure extending along its free edge, said locking flange lying opposite a substantially flat surface on said web, the peripheral extent of said convex locking flange being in excess of the width of said web, but the direct distance between the edges of said convex locking flange being less than the width of said web whereby compression of said locking flange against said web will bring said locking flange into engagement with said shoulder.

CLASS 104F & 152E. 134016.

METHOD FOR PRODUCING THIN WALLED ARTICLES FROM PLASTICS OR RUBBERS.

CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, OF PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Application No. 134016 filed December 20, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A method for producing of thin walled articles e.g. foils or other flat figures of a maximum thickness 3 *mm* from plastics or rubber by calendering ,casting coating, dipping, extrusion coagulation or pressing, wherein a hydrophilic fillers on the basic of synthetic water-insoluble cross-linked macromolecular materials is added to the material to be processed and wherein aforesaid macromolecular filler contains polar groups able to bind water reversible, preferably dydroxy groups, ammonium groups, amide groups, carboxylic or sulphonic groups in H^+, Na^+, K^+, Li^+, Ca^{++} or Ba^{++} form, or quaternary ammonium groups in $\bar{}OH$, Cl or SO_4H form.

CLASS 32F3a. 134023.

A PROCESS FOR RECOVERING ETHYLENE OXIDE.

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V. OF 30, CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 134023 filed December 21, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A process for recovering ethylene oxide from a mixture comprising water, ethylene oxide, C_3 and C_4 hydrocarbons, oxides of carbon, and inerts which comprises.

(a) stripping, in a first stripping zone, the aqueous ethylene oxide-containing mixture thereby producing a geseous stripping zone overhead rich in ethylene oxide;

(b) cooling the geseous first stripping zone overhead thereby producing a two-phase mixture;

(c) phase separating the two-phase mixture into a condensate stream and an uncondensed first stripping zone overhead stream;

(d) contacting, in a scrubbing zone, the uncondensed, first stripping zone overhead stream with cool lean aqueous absor-

bent, thereby producing anethylene oxide-rich aqueous absorbate and a vent gas of noncondensable;

(e) combining the condensate stream and the ethylene oxide- rich aqueous absorbate; and

(f) fractionating the resulting combined stream in an ethylene oxide purification zone to recover ethylene oxide.

CLASS 32B & 40E. 134099.

HYDROCARBON SEPARATION PROCESS

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF NO. 10 UOP PLAZA—ALGONQUIN & MT. PROSPECT ROADS, DES PLAINES, STATE OF ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

Application No. 134099 filed December 28, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

An improved process for the separation of a hydrocarbon feed stream into extract and raffinate with an adsorbent selective for said extract as compared to said raffinate, said process comprising:

(i) introducing said feed into the first zone of at least three zones of adsorbent, said three zones connected in series with means between adjacent zones and between the outlet of one terminal zone and the inlet of the other terminal zone to provide cyclic fluid flow through said adsorbent zones, and selectively adsorbing on said adsorbent said extract and a portion of said raffinate, said first zone being defined as the adsorbent located between the feed inlet and the raffinate outlet;

(ii) withdrawing raffinate from said first zone downstream from said feed inlet with respect to the feed flow in said first zone;

(iii) recovering at least a portion of said raffinate;

(iv) introducing a desorbent into a third zone of adsorbent located upstream from said first zone with respect to feed flow in said first zone and desorbing therefrom extract;.

(v) withdrawing extract from said third zone downstream from said desorbent inlet with respect to the fluid flow in said third zone.

(vi) recovering at least a portion of said extract; wherein the improvement comprises;

(vii) introducing a purification stream of extract into a second zone of adsorbent located upstream of said first zone with respect to fluid flow in said first zone and downstream of said third zone with respect to fluid flow in said third zone, and thereby desorbing raffinate from said adsorbent and displacing raffinate from the interstitial void spaces of said adsorbent; and

(viii) periodically advancing in a downstream direction with respect to fluid flow in zone 1 through said adsorbent the feed inlets raffinate outlet, desorbent inlet, extract outlet and purification stream inlet thereby shifting said zones through said adsorbent.

CLASS 24D1. 134150.

COMBINED PRESSURE-OPERATED CLUTCH-BRAKING DEVICE.

GEBRUDER ORTLINGHAUS OHG, OF WERMELSKIRCHEN KENKHAUSER STR, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134150 filed December 31, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Combined clutch-braking device, operable by a pressure medium, for use with presses and shears in a compact construction, comprising a circular piston movable in the working space of a ring cylinder and operating through a thrust washer alternately a friction disc clutch against the tension of springs and upon the application of said pressure medium or a friction disc brake due to the tension of said springs ring cylinder flange and clutch flange bolted to a steel hub and provided with ribs and further said flanges being connected together by connecting bolts characterised in that said connecting bolts (9) pass through the working space (42) of said ring cylinder, said piston (5) being sealed fluid tight on the bolt, said piston (5) and said thrust washer (31) being displaceable on the said connecting bolts.

CLASS 10B+C+D & 143D5. 134203.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CARTRIDGED SLURRY BLASTING EXPLOSIVES AND CARTRIDGED EXPLOSIVES SO PRODUCED.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVE LIMITED, OF I. C. I. HOUSE, 34, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA-16.

Application No. 134203 filed January 6, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims.

A method of cartridging slurry blasting explosives which comprises metering a predetermined quantity of the slurry explosive, injecting or extruding such metered quantity of explosive into a thermoplastic tube which is formed in a manner such as herein described continuously around the extruding head or nozzle, the rate of forming the thermoplastic tube and that of extruding the slurry explosive thereinto being so predetermined as to bear a specific relationship to each other and thereby to provide a specific filling density, and sealing the ends of the filled tube thus produced.

CLASS 120C3 & 175H. 134273.

OIL SEALING MEANS FOR A PISTON.

VARAHUR SRINIVASA SATYANARAYANA, OF 38C IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 134273 filed January 14, 1972.

Post-dated March 2, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A piston adapted to work within a cylinder with or without an oil sealing ring characterized in that at least one annular groove is provided on the skirt of said piston.

CLASS 144E6. 134324.

NEW DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT PIGMENTS AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING THEM.

FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, OF 45, BRUNINGSTRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134324 filed January 19, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of daylight fluorescent pigments which contain an organic fluorescent dyestuff and, as resin, a cross-linked, hydrozyl groups containing polyester or a cross-lined copolymer of olefinically unsaturated compounds containing hydroxyl groups and of olefinically unsaturated compounds free from hydroxyl groups, which comprises incorporating an organic fluorescent dyestuff into a resin consisting of a cross-linked, hydroxyl groups containing polyester or a cross-linked copolymer of olefinically unsaturated compounds containing hydroxyl groups and of olefinically unsaturated compounds free from hydroxyl groups.

CLASS 104P. 134444.

VULCANIZATION OF ELASTOMERS.

POLYMAR LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED) OF SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Application No. 134444 filed January 31 1972.

Convention date February 11, 1971 (105,072/71) Canada.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims—No drawings.

A process of vulcanizing an essentially saturated elastomer having reactive halogen atoms said atoms being in the alpha position to carbonyl carbon atoms or ethylenically unsaturated carbon atoms which comprises (a) mixing said elastomer with a hydroxide of a metal of Group IA or IIA of the Periodic Table and sulfur or a sulfur-releasing substance and (b) heating the mixture whereby a vulcanizate is produced.

CLASS 21B. 134491.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A CUSTOM SHOE FORM

INTERNATIONAL NOMINEES (BAHAMAS) LIMITED, OF P.O. BOX N7768, NASSAU, BAHAMAS.

Application No. 134491 filed February 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for producing a custom form to be used for shoe manufacturing, characterized by the steps of taking contour measurements of a portion of the body; deriving body model data from said contour measurements; combining said body model data with style model data to produce form information signals; and cutting a custom positive or negative form from a balnk by utilising said form information signals to control operation of an automatic machine tool operating on the blank.

CLASS 205 & 110. 134542.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING FOLDED AND THREAD-SEALED SHEET PRODUCTS.

VEB POLYGRAPH LEIPZIG, KOMBINAT FUR POLYGRAPHISCHE MASCHINEN UND AUSRUSTUNGEN, OF 59, ZWEINAUNDOR FER STRASSE, 705 LEIPZIG, EAST GERMANY.

Application No. 134542 filed February 8, 1972.

Convention date May 14, 1971 (14920/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A method of producing folded and thread-sealed sheet products from a sheet, comprising the steps of folding the sheet in a folder thread-sealing the folded sheet by means of a thread-sealing device positioned in a path followed by the sheet after the sheet has left the folder, and cutting the folded and thread-sealed sheet transversely to a line of thread clasps stitched into the sheet.

CLASS 157D_0C & D_0d. 134545.

RAIL FASTENER.

SWARANJIT SINGH, C-505 DEFENCE COLONY, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 134545 filed February 8, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A device for holding the rail to the railway track sleepers and more particularly to wooden sleepers comprising a vertical spike comprising two integral legs, one of the legs being shorter in length than the other, the longer leg being bent at its upper end to form a loop which is then bent and extended to form a depressing arm to be seated over the flange of the rail, the shorter leg being bent at its upper end and extended in the same direction as the extension of the longer arm to lie parallel and butt against the side edge of the flange of the rail, the arm of the longer leg being in a higher plane than the arm of the shorter leg butting against the side edge of the rail flange.

CLASS 98G. 134743.

A HEAT EXCHANGER.

F. L. SMIDTH & CO. A/S, OF 77 VIGERSLEV ALLE, DK-2500 COPENHAGEN VALBY, DENMARK.

Application No. 134743 filed February 24, 1972.

Convention date February 25, 1971 (5452/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange between a granular or powdered material and a flow of gas which comprises a housing having a bottom inlet for a flow of gas and a top outlet for the gas and exterior means for causing a gas flow to pass upwardly through the housing from the inlet to the outlet, the housing being, in its interior, provided with a longitudinally inclined channel with longitudinal bottom opening and arranged such that the gas flow cannot pass from the inlet to the outlet without passing through the said opening, the housing further having means for supplying granular or powdered material to the upper end of the inclined channel and means for removing granular or powdered material from the lower end of the channel, the size and form of the bottom opening in the channel being correlated such to the velocity of the gas flow therethrough as to cause the gas to form eddies above the opening.

CLASS 156A & D. 134892.

PUMPING SYSTEM.

DORR-OLIVER INCORPORATED, OF 77 HAVEMEYER LANE, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134892 filed March 9, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A pumping system which comprises a diaphragm pump having a pump housing, a diaphragm dividing the housing into a pumping chamber having means for pump discharge and for pump intake, and a pump actuating chamber having an opening substantially concentric with said diaphragm, said actuating chamber adapted to receive a fluid pressure medium acting upon the diaphragm to produce the pumping stroke, and also adapted to be vented during a dwell period following said pumping stroke during which period the fluid pressure supply is interrupted to allow for the pump filling return stroke of the diaphragm, an actuating rod extending from said diaphragm through said opening, so that a major portion of its length is outwardly exposed, a compression coil spring encircling said exposed length of the rod, confined between said opening and an adjustable stop means provided upon the outer end portion of said rod, said stop means being operable to adjust the preload tension upon the spring, and thus the energy storing capacity thereof, effective to retract the diaphragm during said pump filling stroke, and a casing surrounding exposed length of the road, rigidly connected to said opening in pressure-sealed connection therewith, and having a disconnectible portion to allow for access to said stop means for adjusting the preload tension of the spring, and control means governing the pumping cycle, which comprise time controlled valve means operable from the timber between one valve position which connects the actuating chamber with a fluid pressure supply for the duration of the pumping stroke, said supply providing a pressure high enough to effect the pumping stroke while also overcoming the resistance of the spring in storing energy therein, and another valve position which interrupts the pressure supply, while connecting the pumping chamber to exhaust, and allowing said spring energy to effect the suction stroke while expelling spent fluid medium from said actuating chamber.

CLASS 188. 134960.

APPARATUS FOR COOLING COATINGS ON MOVING WIRES, STRIPS OR OTHER CONTINUOUS LENGTHS OF MATERIALS.

AUSTRALIAN WIRE INDUSTRIES PROPRIETARY LIMITED, OF 500 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE, IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 134960 filed March 16, 1972.

Convention date March 16, 1971 (PA4328/71) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

An apparatus for cooling coatings on moving wires, strips, or other continuous lengths of material (hereinafter termed "wire") comprising a liquid discharge passage or passages for forming a jet of cooling liquid intersecting the line of movement of the wire and having a height substantially greater than its width, and means for controlling the jet issuing from said passage or passages whereby the flow of liquid is non-turbulent.

CLASS 62D. 135012.

METHOD OF MAKING A DURABLE GARMENT.

COTTON INCORPORATED, 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10001, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135012 filed March 21, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A method for making a durable press garment from a cellulosic fibre-containing material whereby the garment has wrinkle-resistance crease-retention and overall shape retention imparted thereto, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of : (a) pressing the garment to impart at least one crease thereto, and supporting the garment in its pressed condition; (b) impregnating the supported garment while maintaining its pressed condition with a sufficient amount of a liquid impregnant containing constituents as herein described for giving the garment wrinkle-resistance, crease-retention and overall shape retention upon subsequent heating; (c) drying the impregnated garment without curing the impregnant while supporting the garment in its pressed condition and (d) heating the impregnated and dried garment to a temperature of about 150°F to 350°F (about 65°C to 175°C) while supporting the garment in its pressed condition for a time sufficient to give the garment wrinkle-resistance crease-retention and overall shape retention.

CLASS 154G & 191. 135138.

RECORD SHEET MATERIAL.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF DAYTON IN THE STATE OF OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND BALTIMORE IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, U.S.A.

Application No. 135138 filed April 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

Record sheet material comprising a supporting sheet carrying an oil-soluble colour-forming reactant (as herein defined) wherein the supporting sheet also carries an oil-soluble metal salt.

CLASS 47A. 135646.

METHOD OF CARBONIZING COAL BRIQUETTE.

SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF 15, 5-CHOME, KITAHAMA, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA CITY, JAPAN.

Application No. 543/72 filed June 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A carbonization method for simultaneously producing blast furnace cokes and coal briquettes, comprising the steps of charging coals blended to produce the blast furnace cokes into a conventional coke oven in a range between 70 and 94% of the volume of said conventional coke oven and charging coal briquettes blended with non-caking carbonaceous substance such as herein described into the upper part of said coke oven so as to coke them.

CLASS 118C. 135647.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TRACTION MACHINES.

JAGAT NARAIN SETH, OF 2481, CHIPPIWARA KALAN, NEAR JAMA MASJID, DELHI-6, INDIA.

Application No. 1696/72 filed October 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

An improved traction machine of the type described, which comprises a thin gauge sheet-steel-drawn casing reinforced at the anchor point, at the fulcrum for mounting operating handle, and at the fulcrum for mounting crank shaft for transmitting reaction to the said casing informly so as to avoid local crushing of said thin sheet.

CLASS 107G. 135648.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A STORAGE TANK AND THE LIKE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SUCH TANKS.

NILESH BABUBHAI ZAVERI, 14, SAROJINI ROAD, BOMBAY-56 (AS), MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 746/72 filed July 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims.

A fuel storage tank for internal combustion engine and the like mainly which consists of a main body formed from two rectangular, square or oval shaped hollow parts, an upper part and a lower each carrying on opening to form inlet or outlet, wherein the said two parts register with each other, and two parts are welded, mated or beaded to each other so as to form a seamless welded unit and a faucet cap is provided at the said each opening.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135649.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NOVEL 1-AMINO-6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3-a] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 1497/72 filed September 25, 1972.

Division of Application No. 132669 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriation office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for the production of a 1-amino-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula II shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, and wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl as defined above, halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, and alkylsulfonyl in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, which comprises treating an aqueous dioxane solution of sodium bicarbonate and a 5-phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-2-yl hydrazine of the formula I shown in the aforesaid Fig. 1, wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 have the aforesaid significance, with cyanogen bromide in a water-miscible, inert, organic

solvent at 0-5°C.; then allowing the mixture to warm up to room temperature to obtain the corresponding 1-amino-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [—4, 3—a] [—1, 4] benzodiazepine.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135650.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 1-SUBSTITUTED 6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3—A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 1592/72 filed October 7, 1972.

Division of Application No. 132670 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for the production of a compound of the formula III shown in the accompanying drawings wherein R'' are alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, or together the group of formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings represents pyrrolidino, piperidino, and morpholino; wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl, as defined above; and wherein R_2, R_3, R_4, and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl as defined above, fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, and alkylsulfonyl, in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, which comprises: heating at 40-76°C. a 6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula I shown in the drawings wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, and R_5 are defined as above, with a N-chloro-or N-bromosuccinimide in an inert, organic solvent, to give the corresponding 1-chloro-or 1-bromo-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula II shown in the drawings where X represents chloro or bromo, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 the above meanings, and heating II to 60-100°C. with 1 dialkylamine of the formula shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings in which R'' and R''' are alkyl of one to three carbon atoms, inclusive, or together the group of formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings represents pyrrolidino, piperidino, and morpholino; to given the corresponding 1-(substituted amino)-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of the aforesaid formula III.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135651.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 1-SUBSTITUTED 6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3-A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 1591/72 filed October 7, 1972.

Division of Application No. 132670 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1.

A process for the production of a compound of formula III shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings wherein R' is alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl, as defined above; and wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl as defined above, fluoro chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl and alkoxy alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, and alkylsulfonyl, in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, which comprises: heating at 40-76°C. a 6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo-[4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula I shown in the drawings wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are defined as above, with a N-chloro- or N-bromosuccinimide in an inert, organic solvent, to give the corresponding 1-choloro-or 1-bromo-6-phenyl 4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula II shown in the drawings where X represents chloro or bromo, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 have the above significance and heating the said compound of formula II at 60-97°C. with sodium or potassium lower alkoxide, in which the alkoxy group has the formula R'O in which R' is alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, in an excess of a lower alkanol R'OH in which R' is defined as above, to obtain the corresponding 1-alkoxy-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3—a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula III as shown in the aforesaid Fig. 1.

CLASS 32F2b. 135652.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 1-SUBSTITUTED 6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3-A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 1590/72 filed October 7, 1972.

Division of Application No. 132670 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1.

A process for the production of a compound of formula III shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, which comprises: heating between 40-76°C. a 6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine (I) shown in the drawings, wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl as defined above, fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive, with a N-bromosuccinimide in an inert, organic solvent, to give the corresponding 1-bromo-6 phenyl-4Hs-striazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula IIa shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings; and heating IIa with cuprous cyanide in an inert, organic, high boiling solvent to 120-170° to obtain the corresponding 1-cyano-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4, 3—a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of formula III as shown in the aforesaid Fig. 1.

CLASS 40A2 &55G. 135653.

APPARATUS FOR CATALYTIC CRACKING OF NAPHTHA AND GAS OIL.

TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, OF 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

Application No 929/Cal/73 filed April 19, 1973.

Division of Application No. 132931 filed September 16, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

An apparatus for fluid catalytic cracking of a type comprising a reactor chamber having a tapered portion of greater diameter at the upper portion than at the lower portion, a stripping chamber, a regenerator, three riser conduits entering and passing through the walls of said reactor chamber and discharging into said reactor chamber, means to introduce steam into the lower portion of the reactor chamber, means to withdraw vapors from the stripping chamber, means to withdraw gaseous products and steams from the upper portion of the reactor chamber, means to withdraw solids from the lower portion of the reactor chamber and to discharge the same into the stripping chamber, means to introduce steam into the lower portion of the stripping chamber, means to withdraw solids from the lower portion of the stripping chamber and to discharge the same into the regenerator, means to introduce combustion gas into the lower portion of the regenerator chamber, means to withdraw flue gas from the upper portion of the regenerator chamber, means to withdraw regenerated catalyst from the regenerator chamber and to discharge the same into the inlet of the riser conduits, and means to introduce oil feed into the inlet of said riser conduits, and wherein :—

(1) the first riser conduit enters and passes through a wall of the reactor chamber and discharges into the reactor chamber,

(2) the second riser conduit enters and passes through a wall of the reactor chamber and discharges into the reactor chamber at a point above the discharge point of the first riser conduit, and

(3) the third riser conduit entering and passes through a wall of the reactor chamber and discharges into the reactor chamber at a point intermediate the dischage points of the first and second riser conduits.

CLASS 93. 135654.

A PROCESS FOR THE AGGLOMERATION OF RUBBER CHEMICALS

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1180/72 filed August 17, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A process for the production of spherical, abrasion-resistant smooth-surface fine granulates wherein a binder-free suspension of at least one rubber chemical having a purity of greater than 95% and an average grain size of less than 60 μ with a solids content of from 5 to 60% by weight and a viscosity of from 0.5 to 100 cP at 20°C. is sprayed through a single-component or multiple-component nozzle or through a rotating disc atomiser into a hot gas stream which has an inlet temperature of from 150 to 350°C. and an outlet temperature below 120°C., and wherein the resulting agglomerated particles with a moisture content of less than 1% by weight and an average grain size of greater than about 60 μ are isolated and particles with an average grain size of less than about 60 μ are returned to the agglomeration process.

CLASS 32F2b. 135655.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION OF α-CARBOXYBENZYLPENICILLIN.

INSTYTUT PRZEMYSLU FARMACEUTYCZNEGO, OF UL. RYDYGIERA NO. 8, WARSZAWA, POLAND.

Application No. 8/72 filed April 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Process for the production of α-carboxybenzylpenicillin of the formula 1, wherein X represents hydrogen atom, alkali or alkaline earth metal atom which comprises of the steps /a/ reacting of the 6-aminopenicillanic acid with the active derivative of N-substituted or unsubstituted phenylmalonmonoamide of the formula 2, wherein R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and represent hydrogen atom, straight or branched lower alkyl of 1—5 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl or 3—7 carbon atoms, aryl, substituted aryl with substituents such as nitro, methoxy or a like group, aralkyl or substituted aralkyl such as benzyl p-nitrobenzyl, p-methoxybenzyl and a like /b/ and subsequent alkaline hydrolysis of the obtained α-amide derivative of α-carboxybenzylpenicillin of the formula 3, wherein R_1, R_2 and X are defined above, in order to cleavage the α-amide group /c/ and isolating α-carboxybenzylpenicillin of the formula 1.

CLASS 154G & 191. 135656.

MINUTE, PRESSURE-RUPTURABLE CAPSULE FOR USE IN PRESSURE SENSITIVE RECORD MATERIAL

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF DAYTON IN THE STATE OF OHIO, U.S.A., AND BALTIMORE IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, U.S.A.

Application No. 169/72 filed May 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings

A minute, pressure-rupturable capsule for use in pressure sensitive record material having an enclosing wall of hydrophilic polymeric material as hereinbefore defined and containing a droplet of an organic liquid which is capable of dissolving a maximum of from one to ten weight percent of water, which capsule contains dissolved in said organic liquid an aqueous solution of a dye or a colour-forming reactant.

CLASS 136E & 152E. 135657.

PRODUCTION OF FIBRE REINFORCED THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 467/72 filed June 8, 1972.

Convention date June 10, 1971 (19889/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A process for the production of fibre reinforced thermoplastic material, as hereinbefore defined comprising extruding a plurality of fibres, passing the fibres into a bed of powdered thermoplastic material of lower melting point than the fibrous material, causing the fibres to converge while they are in the bed so that they form a bundle which is impregnated with the thermoplastic powder, and subsequently heating the impregnated bundle to a temperature above the melting point of the thermoplastic material but below the melting point of the fibres.

CLASS 42D. 135658.

PROCESS FOR CURING TOBACCO

TIEN CHIOH TSO, RICHIE HOWARD LOWE AND DONALD WARREN DEJONG, OF 4306 YATES ROAD, BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND, U.S.A., ROUTE 4, BOX 277, NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A., AND 1901 HILLOCK DRIVE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.

Application No. 1895/72 filed November 14, 1972.

Convention date July 21, 1972 (44834/72) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims—No drawings

A process for curing uncured leaf tobacco which is fresh, or preferably naturally or artificially yellowed leaf tobacco, comprising the steps of :

(a) homogenizing the uncured leaves by cutting the leaves into pieces smaller than 5/64 inches in size, and mixing resultant particlulate leaves intimately into a uniform mass;

(b) incubating resultant homogenate, and during the homogenizing and incubating steps controlling the chemical, and/or physical, and/or biological means employed in said steps in order to manipulate and regulate the composition of the final product; and

(c) drying the resultant tobacco homogenate.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

123599 125052 125094 125138 125203 125204 125365 125389 125473 125505 126021 126244 126297 126327 126569 126579 126873 126946 127020 127056 127086 127144 127223 127455 127599 127646 127976 127992 128065 128577 128635 131356

(2)

121329 123585 123586 123623 123636 123831 123893 123928 124049 124218 124317 124679 124822 124823 124827 124845 124902 124923 124927 124938 124942 124971 124972 125075 125227 125254 125443 125475 125556 126077 126371 126497 126512 126578 126668 126731 127247 127838 128033 128128 128330 128513 128884.

(3)

126112 126167 126187 126192 126193 126191 126219 126229 126230 126233 126250 126259 126343 126387 127037 127114 127463 127482 127554 127568 127590 127624 127633 127643 127729 128359 128660 128959 128969 129236 129260 129460 129787 129906 129919 130026 130648 130831.

(4)

126267 126270 126272 126289 126294 126321 126350 126391 126409 126466 126663 126682 127194 127505 127639 127655 127679 128209 128410 129179 131186 131312 133300.

(5)

126169 126301 126318 126328 126353 126397 126399 126402 126427 126430 126443 126474 126478 126500 126501 126631 126691 126743 127018 127383 127443 127483 127706 127800 127801 127802 127827 127851 127914 127920 128001 128050 128193 128337 128499 128511 129425 129508 129572 129688 129871 130133 130175 130347 130543 130727 134137 134138

PATENTS SEALED

80161 101859 115466 126328 126677 127321 127353 127784 127973 128130 128171 128381 128479 128758 128787 129322 129470 129640 129698 129855 130512 130677 131231 131256 131568 135472

AMENDMENT PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 57

(1)

Notice is hereby given that Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, formerly known as Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, a body corporate organised under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, manufacturers, have filed an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of their application for Patent No. 127483 for "Process for the production of pure benzthiazyl-sulphenamides and benzthiazyl-sulphenamides so produced". The amendments are by way of correction and disclaim so as to ascertain the invention more correctly and clearly. The application for amendment and there proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017, on any day during usual office hours or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition, it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the said notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., of 1339 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, a corporation of the State of Delaware, United States of America, have proposed some amendments to the specification in respect of their application for Patent No. 128849 for "Process for making new thiadiazole compounds", which are different from those already proposed and advertised in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 19th May 1973. The amendments are by way of correction and disclaimer. The application for amendment and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214 Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017 on any day during usual office hours or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the said notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft 521 Troisdorf (Bez. Koln), West Germany, a German Company have made an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of specification of their application for Patent No. 130528 for "Improvements in or relating to the production of polyamides". The amendments are by way of correction by deleting claim 16 from the specifications file. The application for amendment and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17, on any working day during the usual office hours or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition, it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the notice.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that Universal Oil Products Company, a corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of Delaware, of No. 10 UOP Plaza-Algonquin & Mt. Prospect Roads, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, United States of America, have filed an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of drawings of their application for Patent No. 134814 for "Self-adjustment for body support cushion". The amendments are by way of correction of figure 2 of the drawings. The application for amendments and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17, on any working day during the usual office hours or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition, it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the notice.

(5)

The amendments proposed by Simon-Carves Limited in respect of Patent No. 120290 as advertised in Part III, Section 2, of the Gazette of India dated the 6th November 1971 have been allowed.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC.

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

97020—M/s. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N.V.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention
89878 (18-10-62)	Process for producing emulsifying agents.
118943 (9-12-68)	A process for the oxidation of olefins.
120939 (16-4-69)	Process for the preparation of dimethylthiophosphite or of organothiophosphonous acid O-monomethyl esters.
121117 (29-4-69)	Process for making carbon black.
121132 (29-4-69)	Process for the continuous digestion of titanium ores with hydrochloric acid.
121263 (9-5-69)	Process and installation for the simultaneous preparation of two different sizes of urea granules.
121319 (13-5-69)	Amino acid-enriched grains and process for preparation.
121541 (25-6-68)	A process for the purification by chlorination of iron sulphide materials.
122099 (3-7-69)	Modified polyamides and process for making them.
122991 (10-7-69)	Process for the production of polyurethanes.
123398 (3-10-69)	Semi-permeable memberanes, a process of direct or reverse osmosis using them and desalinated water produced by the process.

123917 (6-11-69) Process for the manufacture of unsaturated esters of carboxylic acids.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

67336 67364 67420 67478 67650 68853 69391 70614 70828
71044 71045 71088 71125 71174 71289 71333 71574 71677
71679 71860 71909 71970 72137 74532 75020 75407 75703
75704 75734 75735 75849 76093 76101 76161 76282 76290
76362 81122 81180 81185 81217 81543 81544 81576 81586
81609 81615 81630 81645 81646 81806 81837 81840 91869
81881 81947 81980 82235 82560 85988 86808 86960 87245
87304 87313 87363 87445 87510 87571 88887 90748 92286
92551 92582 92753 92771 92802 92803 92819 92982 92983
92987 93047 93082 93097 93115 93143 93150 93178 93245
93453 93520 93673 93916 94043 94172 95519 97286 98090
98288 98307 98344 98411 98480 98481 98570 98593 98594
98772 98782 98783 98784 98829 98985 99054 99081 99087
99099 99171 99178 99344 99566 99666 104219 104274
104302 104324 104336 104338 104444 104476 104532 104556
104622 104661 104663 104691 104701 104705 104717 104728
104760 104786 104799 104887 104892 104954 105015 105034
105040 105497 109539 109551 109654 109741 109809 109843
109955 109959 110006 110010 110011 110031 110086 110108
110109 110124 110137 110187 110209 110211 110212 110233
110248 110278 110297 110428 110478 110607 110667 114421
114996 115002 115062 115086 115128 115141 115245 115256
115262 115286 115320 115399 115408 115426 115531 115543
115553 115877 115984 116430 116547 117536 119634 119736
120214 120288 120312 120369 120490 120506 120579 120618
120667 120675 120692 120695 120696 120720 120749 120803
120820 120832 120844 120991 121047 121065 121084 121088
121106 121139 121248 121276 121498 121587 121684 121713
123454 124228 124413 124488 125520 125701 125702 125703
125742 125792 125793 125797 125828 125839 125840 125841
125852 125858 125882 125974 125975 125976 125999 126013
126032 126058 126105 126107 126128 126170 126234 126241
126246 126257 126303 126350 126357 126368 126401 126448
126627 126735 126754 126797 126988 128526 128571 128850
128859 129140 129143 129715 130164 130197 130278 130375
130458 130459 130460 130500 130609 130617 130648 130653
130692 130694 130741 130829 130859 130901 131037 131474
131548 131595 131844 132067 132205 133132 133312 133818
134897 135047.

CESSATION OF PATENTS

80184 80682 80776 80915 81773 82102 82184 82210 82222
82565 82800 82859 82874 82888 82893 82937 82970 82999
83030 83041 83045 83052 83091 83108 83130 83131 83132
83168 83184 83212 83215 83249 83256 83293 83381 83477
83511 83512 83569 83582 83609 83652 83655 83687 83712
83738 83748 83778 83815 83819 83888 83928 83988 84000
84001 84007 84009 84012 84043 84095 94115 84130 84159
84170 84218 84234 84275 84285 84316 84353 84354 84355
84389 84395 84444 84477 84481 84499 48513 84528 84556
84572 84582 84607 84629 84700 84709 84711 84714 84749
85468 95768.

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 114246 granted to Hindustan Lever Limited for an invention relating to "a particulate detergent composition and process for preparing the same". The Patent ceased on the 29th January 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 18th August 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 30th May 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he basis his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 121205 granted to Gobind Rewachand Mansukhani for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to flushing apparatus". The Patent ceased on the 6th May 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 8th September 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 30th May 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he basis his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. Nos. 141065 & 141069. Sunil Metal Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm, at F-62/63, Sarvodaya Nagar, Panjarapole Road, Bombay-400 004, Maharashtra, India, "Plate", July 4, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141066. Sunil Metal Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm, at F-62/63, Sarvodaya Nagar, Panjarapole Road, Bombay-400 004, Maharashtra, India, "Bowl" July 4, 1973.

Class 1. Nos. 141067 & 141068. Sunil Metal Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm, at F-62/63, Sarvodaya Nagar, Panjarapole Road, Bombay 400 004, Maharashtra, India, "Tray", July 4, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141207. Maneklal Mathurdas Patel, Hathising Trust Building, Near Oriental Building, Ratan Pole Nake, Relief Road, Ahmedabad-1, (Gujarat), and Indian National (of above address), "Dental Chair for Dental surgery practise," August 22, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141284. Gulzar Ahmed, 2479, Chitli Qabar, Jama Masjid, Delhi-6, Indian National, "Decorative electric toy', September 20, 1973.

Class 1. Nos. 141294 & 141295. Kandathil Abraham Chacko, No. 84, Seethamma Extension, Teynampet, Madras-18, Tamil Nadu, India, "Type fount", September 24, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141351. Aktiebolaget Sevenska Flaktfabriken, a Swedish Joint Stock Company, of Sickla Alle 1, Nacka, Sweden, "An emission electrode", October 10, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141103. Moolshankar Maganial Vyas, B. E. (Civil), 1170/11, Shivaji Nagar, Poona-5, Maharashtra State, India, A subject of the Republic of India, "Improved chlorinator", July 16, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141104. Days Auto-Mech Industries, 36, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13, West Bengal, India, an Indian Partnership Firm, "Locking Device", July 17, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141163. Geep Flashlight Industries Limited, of 28, South Road, Allahabad-1, U.P., India an Indian Company, "An Octagonal Pocket Torch", August 7, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141164. Geep Flashlight Industries Limited of 28, South Road, Allahabad-1, U.P., India, an Indian Company "A Plastic base for Flashlight", August 7, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141306. Panchmal Industrial Corporation (an Indian Partnership Firm), 3801/140, Pantanagar, Ghatkopar, Bombay-75, Maharashtra State, "Plastic Toy", September 27, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141335. Dineshchandra Maganlal Thakordas, Pandesara, P.O. Udhna, Surat, Gujrat, Indian Nartional, "Curry Container", October 10, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141336. Dineshchandra Maganlal Thakordas, Pandesara, P.O. Udhna, Surat Gujrat, Indian National, "Plate", October 10, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141337. Dineshchandra Manganlal Thakordas Pandesara, P.O. Udhna, Surat, Gujrat, Indian National, "Drinking Tumbler", October 10, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141338. Daylight Plastic Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm of 45, Suryodaya Mills Compound, Tardeo Road, Behind Bombay Textile Mills, Bombay-400 034, Maharashtra, India, "Cassate bar", October 12, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141347. National Plastic Industries (an Indian Partnership Firm). Taher Bldg. 1st floor, 85, Sarang Street, Bombay-3, Maharashtra. "Container", October 10, 1973.

Class 3. Nos. 141359 & 141360. Bata India Limited, a limited comapny incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at 30 Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal, "A sole for Footwear", October 26, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141370. Geep Flashlight Industries Limited, of 28, South Road, Allahabad, U.P. India an Indian Company, "A lock switch, October 29, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141398. Enkay (India) Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., 156-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi 110007, an Indian Company "Footmats". November 5, 1973.

Class 5. No. 141254. Brij Mohan C/o Gay Printers. 45, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi-1, India an Indian national, "Playing cards", September 10, 1973.

Class 8. No. 141290. Premier Rubber & Cable Industries, an Indian Partnership firm duly registered under the Indian Partnership Act and having its Office at Savoy Chambers, 5 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay-1, State of Maharashtra, India. "A Floor Covering", September 21, 1973.

Class 10. No. 141040. Dunlop Limited, a British Company, of Dunlop House, Ryder Street, St. James's, London S.W.1., England, "Footwear", January 20, 1973. (U.K.).

COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design Nos. 135287 & 135288.—Class—3.

Design Nos. 135185 & 136828—Class—4.

COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design No. 120365—Class—4.

Design Nos. 120285 & 121731—Class—5.

NAME INDEX FOR APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1974 (Nos. 218/Cal/74 to 433/Cal/74, 41/Bom/74 to 78/Bom/74 and 17/Mas/74 to 37Mas/74).

Name and Application No.

—A—

Acf Industries, Inc. 229/Cal/74, 230/Cal/74, 231/Cal/74, 232/Cal/74, 233/Cal/74.
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